

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

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TRANSIENT NOTICES, FIFTY CENTS FOR EIGHT LINES, EACH INSERTION. FOR LARGER SPACE AND PERMANENT RATES, APPLY AS ABOVE.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

The Party of False Pretences.

The simultaneous attack made by the independent press upon Mr. James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, has reached its culmination in the bitter personal abuse which has been heaped upon him. Accused and accused have been brought face to face. The breath of scandal and unprejudiced minds to determine the result to both parties in the controversy. We say both parties advisedly, for nothing is more sure than that "with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged," and the failure of the prosecution must inevitably result in the impeachment of the witness. What then are the facts?

Mr. James G. Blaine, for more than three years a private citizen of the United States, without patronage at his command, and, as far as we are able to judge, without effort on his part, in a convention, which, by means of new rules, conspicuously represented the people's wish, was unanimously chosen the candidate of his party for the Presidency. In the published reports of the proceedings there was no mention of protest on the part of any one; and the fairness of all the details is conceded. The declaration of principles contained in the platform fairly represents the advanced Republicanism of the day; and was itself adopted without dissent upon the part of any in the convention. To most men, who hold a high sense of personal honor, a standing in the Convention, and a vote in all its proceedings, would be considered a sufficient guarantee of fidelity to the principles announced and the candidate selected.

There are, however, occasions when the right to 'bolt' must be exercised. It should not be so exercised except for the best reasons to be fully and honorably explained and upon which the exercise of the privilege of 'bolting' is to be defended.

What reasons are given? The editor of *Harper's Weekly*, the *Times*, the *Evening Post* base their opposition to the Republican party upon the bad personal character of the candidate. In effect, they say, because Mr. Blaine is so notoriously corrupt, we turn our backs upon the principles we formerly advocated. Equal rights to all, a fair vote and an honest count; protection to the workingman, and Civil service reform. We yield them all and turn in our lot with the Democratic party. We say, not so. The name of George William Curtis is highly honored wherever true manhood is revered, staunch and strong he has stood forth in every conflict; but even Mr. Curtis will find it impossible to carry the weight of opprobrium which attaches to one who sails under false colors, and proves faithless to the principles of his party. For in an article published in *Harper's Weekly*, May 13, 1876, after examining the charges against Mr. Blaine, he says: "Mr. Blaine instantly published an absolute and complete denial, and having collected evidence that is apparently conclusive, he made a brief, clear, simple statement in the House, which was as thorough a refutation as was ever made, and, in the absence of other evidence, leaves him unspotted." Again, "If nobody now appears to justify this accusation, it must be considered merely one of the reckless slanders to which every prominent public man is exposed; and no charge that may be hereafter made against Mr. Blaine, unaccompanied by weighty testimony, will deserve any attention whatever."

Since 1876, there has been no change in this testimony except such as would make it clear that Mr. Blaine was free from taint or wrong in the matter. Where then must we look for the purpose of this attack? The personelle of the so-called new party will reveal its meaning. It is made up of the "doctrinaires" of politics, the commercial classes interested in

imported goods, the college professors impregnated with England's economical teachings, and the wealthy with fixed incomes who long for low prices and foreign goods.

The economic policy of Mr. Blaine is aggressively American, protective in principle, devoted to the advancement of American labor, and the upbuilding of American institutions. The attacks upon him are mean subterfuges, designed to mask the assertion of doctrines which his enemies have not honor or manliness enough to proclaim.

Let no one waver in his allegiance on account of the malignity of the attacks made upon the Republican candidate. George Washington was as grossly maligned, in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, in his life of Washington. With equal virulence the military and the political character of the President was attacked, and he was averred to be totally destitute of merit either as a soldier or a statesman. The calumnies with which he was assailed were not confined to his public conduct; even his qualities as a man were the subject of detraction. * * * His impeachment was publicly suggested, and that he had drawn from the Treasury for his private use, more than the salary annexed to his office, was unblushingly asserted.

By the testimony of his most intimate friends, the pastor of his church, by the record of twenty years in Congress, three terms in the Speaker's chair, and in the office of Secretary of State to ex-President Garfield, Mr. James G. Blaine is entitled to the highest respect, as a man, as a patriot, and as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the nation. Let who will assail his principles, his personal honor is above reproach.

Candor.

The quality of candor, that fairness of mind which enables a man to adopt the conclusions to which a knowledge of truth will lead him, is one of the noblest attributes of intelligent beings.

Noble attributes, like priceless jewels, are extremely rare, and derive their value from that fact. Their possessors are men of mark in whatever station of life their place may be.

In order to be candid a man not only must be willing to be fair to others, but he must also exercise a degree of self control, which shall enable him to reach fair conclusions, and to declare them when reached.

The attacks which are being made upon Mr. James G. Blaine by distinguished and respectable gentlemen within the Republican ranks, seem to us unfair to the last degree.

The great interest which all classes of men felt in the nominations to be made at Chicago, and the zeal and spirit with which the friends of rival candidates extolled their favorite and decried all his opponents gave an intensity to the struggle which only time itself can entirely subdue.

Many enter the race but only one may attain the prize. Whatever of regret or disappointment any individual may feel that the man of his choice was not selected as our standard bearer, we submit that every principle of right and fair dealing requires a loyal submission to the decision of a convention in which all parties were represented, and where no objectionable methods were used in behalf of the successful aspirant.

But it is urged that Mr. Blaine is a corrupt and a dishonest man, whose elevation to the office of President of these United States will bring disgrace and dishonor upon the whole country. We hear this charged by men of the most excellent character whom we are bound to believe would not willingly utter a malicious slander, and it is to them we address this appeal.

We ask that every man who is willing to be candid and fair, and whose sympathies are with the Republican party, shall take the pains to investigate these charges for himself, that he shall not make haste to condemn without a hearing, that he shall hold himself in readiness to adopt the conclusions to which a knowledge of the truth shall lead him, that he shall deal in all candor with these charges of corruption. That element in the party which selected Garfield in 1880, nominated Blaine in 1884. It is idle to pretend that this element may be described as the corrupt portion of the party. One moment's reflection will show the error of such a statement. The delegates who favored Mr. Blaine had no national reputation for intrigue and fraud.

So far as we could judge, no one of the leading candidates was supported by a corrupt element. It may be true that men of bad personal character supported Mr. Blaine, but if it is true it will be equally true of other candidates, and the censure must be placed upon the district which sent them to Chicago.

We feel the greatest confidence in the character and ability of our candidate, and feel an equal confidence that he will be triumphantly elected to his office by the votes of the most honest and candid men in the Republican party. It will be nearly five months before we need to cast our ballot and long before these months shall have passed every man will be able to determine the true relations and status of the man who seeks our votes.

We heard of one illiterate voter who, upon being informed that certain of our Bloomfield Republicans declined to vote for Blaine innocently asked, "What's the matter with Blaine, anyhow, is he a Democrat?" That man hit the nail on the head.

Aeronautics.

The management of balloons has been introduced as a study by the British government, into the course of military instruction given at Woolwich.

In the Franco-Prussian war, the value of this branch of the service was fully demonstrated. Not only was it possible to gain from an elevated station a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the enemy's works, but it was shown that, when surrounded, the encompassing army might be passed by means of aerial navigation.

In no part of the world has the system been more thoroughly tried than in America. The exploits of amateur performers disappearing gracefully from the sight of applauding friends, and dropping more or less precipitately in unexplored woods or forgotten lakes, have been well told in current literature. Experience would seem to show that, like the hind legs of a mule, while quiet and pretty to look upon, balloons are somewhat dangerous to handle.

It would be easy to show that a school for the discrimination of aeronautic wisdom is a necessity. Knowledge, to be valuable, must be collected with care. It must be systematized before it can aspire to the dignity of a science. Its subsequent practical application is easy.

Such a school has long been open in the United States. Large numbers of ambitious youth have enjoyed its advantages. It is quite wonderful how many have taken this road to glory; landing, however, it must be confessed, in most cases, not far from oblivion.

The professors of this new and advancing science are the kings of the street. Ascensions are made, daily, from ten to three o'clock. To go up is easy; the descent is not so readily accomplished. When dangerously high, your careful manager drops quietly to terra firma by parachute, or other device, leaving his patrons to return as they may.

In sunny weather, when business was lively, the king was filled with joy. The fees were large, and an occasional trip for himself increased his satisfaction. Two young fellows sat down to pitch pennies, the one, very slow; the other, well, a little fast. The latter fixed the rules. "Now, we'll play," he said, "heads, I win; tails, you lose." Mr. Slow saw his pennies disappearing with startling rapidity. "When am I going to get some?" he hesitatingly asked. "When you win 'em," said his companion, with a faraway look, and a twinkle in his left eye. Slow suddenly lost interest in the game.

So with aeronautics. Trade has been dull for awhile. Outsiders became cautious. Professors and kings demonstrated the beauty of the science in vain. They took the seats, to show their faith, when, lo, the balloons began to rise. Anon, they descended with astonishing rapidity, leaving the managers no chance of escape. They hung on with desperate purpose, but their wind was gone. Like the mouse imprisoned under an exhausted receiver, they looked tremendously large, but were also extremely hollow.

And now, what? The situation is peculiar; for whether it is better to suffer the ills we have, or fly to those we know not of is a painful question to decide. Managers and patrons alike look the worse for wear. Still, victory awaits the brave. "Don't you think it hurts them?" asked a looker-on of a woman skinning live eels. "Oh, my, no," said she; "I've been skinning 'em 'om night to fifteen years, and they must have got used to it by this time." The distrust of balloons is something phenomenal. Won't some one discover the reason?

The adaptability of the science of aeronautics for the disposal of all things, from a vacant silver mine to a spavined mule, makes it imperative that these doubts be removed immediately. Even clubs and charitable organizations are helped by a puff now and then. A big figure-head to do the large talking, and numbers of smaller fry to run the errands and contribute the pennies; how necessary they seem for the world's advancement! And yet, with all its progress, many claim that the science of aeronautics is still in its infancy.

We are reminded, by the close of the lecture season at the Seminary, of the increased pleasure which has been felt by those who have attended these entertainments during the past winter. As a people, we need to cultivate these aids to culture.

Attendance upon lectures soon begets a genuine love for them, and where long continued, an audience is soon secured as steady as those which fill our churches each Sunday. By the way, wouldn't a building with a small lecture-room, a library and reading-room attached, with places for pictures and statuary, be a good thing in this town? We have no doubt of its permanence, were our good people to take hold of the thing in earnest. It need not be expensive. Or, perhaps, the Library Association will give us something of the kind—a genuine people's easy road to culture.

A large number of petty thefts have taken place during the spring and early summer. Fowls have been stolen from their roosts, clothes from the line or laundry, cushions taken from wagons, oats and feed in small quantities pilfered from barns. A number of these have been traced to the nomads of the canal; in other cases, suspicion strongly points to some of our newer acquisitions in the steerage. It is small

consolation to those who have ferreted out the miscreants to find that, under the rules of law, conviction is almost impossible. It is these petty annoyances which discourage the hard workers and give rise to summary punishments from the shot-gun or pistol.

When the millenium dawns, and each man does as he ought, no doubt a street joining Washington and Glenwood avenues will be opened along the railroad. In this wicked world, with financial bubbles bursting on every side and the tattooed man running for the Presidency, while the Independents raise their thin hands in holy horror, a disinterested act or two might meet with unexpected favor. The availability of corner lots and broad streets is certainly greater than can be hoped for land covered with rickety buildings, crooked lines and tumble-down fences. By all means let the street be opened.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is among the most conspicuous of those who declare that they cannot dishonor themselves by voting for Blaine and Logan. In view of the fact that Mr. Beecher has in times past had most urgent need of that broad mantle of charity which, we are assured, hides a multitude of sins, we suggest as a fitting test for the Plymouth pastor the words: "Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone."

The Township Committee, at its last meeting, directed the Collector to advertise real estate for sale for unpaid taxes of 1882. Parties who are in arrears will need to settle with the Collector at once, if they desire to avoid increased expense as well as a publication of their delinquency.

The every-day cares and duties, which men call drudgery, are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration, and its hands a regular motion.—*Longfellow.*

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marcella Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Time Tables.

Carefully corrected up to date.

DEL. LACK & WISPERIN RAILROAD.
Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries.

TO NEW YORK.
Leave Montclair—6:03, 7:15, 7:55, 8:25, 9:15, 10:35, 11:35 a.m.; 12:50, 1:40, 3:30, 4:45, 5:25, 6:10, 6:57, 8:15, 9:40, 11:05 p.m.; 12:20 a.m.
Leave Glen Ridge—6:06, 7:17, 7:57, 8:30, 9:17, 10:37, 11:37 a.m.; 12:53, 1:43, 3:32, 4:47, 5:27, 6:13, 7:00, 8:18, 9:43, 11:08 p.m.; 12:23 a.m.
Leave Bloomfield—6:08, 7:19, 7:59, 8:32, 9:19, 10:39, 11:39 a.m.; 12:56, 1:45, 3:35, 4:49, 5:29, 6:15, 7:03, 8:20, 9:45, 11:10 p.m.; 12:25 a.m.
Arrive Newark—6:25, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:50, 11:50 a.m.; 1:08, 1:58, 3:47, 5:00, 5:40, 6:34, 7:20, 8:37, 10:08, 11:22 p.m.; 12:34 a.m.
Arrive New York—6:50, 8:00, 8:40, 9:10, 10:00, 11:20 a.m.; 12:20, 1:40, 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, 10:10, 10:40, 11:55 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.
Leave New York—6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:30, 10:30, 11:20 a.m.; 12:40, 2:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:50, 6:20, 7:10, 8:30, 10:00, 11:15 p.m.
Leave Newark—6:40, 7:15, 7:55, 8:42, 10:03, 11:03, 11:53 a.m.; 1:13, 2:44, 4:13, 5:26, 6:03, 6:53, 7:48, 9:03, 10:38, 11:53 p.m.
Arrive Bloomfield—6:51, 7:26, 8:09, 8:55, 10:15, 11:15 a.m.; 1:24, 2:55, 4:24, 5:04, 5:37, 6:15, 7:05, 8:00, 9:14, 10:50 p.m.; 12:04 a.m. Arrive at Glen Ridge 2 minutes later.
* Indicates that train does not stop at Newark.

NEW YORK AND GREENWOOD LAKE R.R.
Chambers and 23d Street Ferries, New York.

TO NEW YORK.
Leave Upper Montclair—5:28, 6:57, 7:49, 8:48, 10:47 a.m.; 1:26, 4:45, 5:16, 6:50, 9:58 p.m.
Leave Montclair—5:33, 7:02, 7:55, 8:53, 10:52 a.m.; 1:34, 4:50, 5:28, 6:55, 10:03 p.m.
Leave Bloomfield—5:38, 7:06, 7:59, 8:57, 10:56, a.m.; 1:40, 4:54, 5:31, 6:58, 10:08 p.m.
Arrive New York—6:25, 7:50, 8:40, 9:40, 11:40 a.m.; 1:40, 5:00, 5:37, 7:05, 10:55 p.m.
Trains marked * will run Saturday nights only.
Sunday trains from Montclair at 8:04 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.
Leave New York—6:00, 8:30, 12:00 a.m.; 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:20, 8:00 p.m.; Leaves 23d Street 15 minutes earlier.
Arrive Bloomfield—6:49, 9:21 a.m.; 12:43, 4:19, 5:24, 6:20, 7:05, 8:39 p.m.
Arrive Montclair—7:09, 9:25 a.m.; 12:49, 4:29, 5:29, 6:20, 7:11, 8:46 p.m.
Arrive Upper Montclair—7:06, 9:29 a.m.; 12:53, 4:28, 5:33, 6:31, 7:16, 8:50 p.m.
Also a Saturday train from New York at 12 m., for the accommodation of theatre goers, arriving at Montclair at 12:52 a.m.
Sunday trains from New York at 8:45 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

READ THE CARDS IN THE

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Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office, 750 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Residence: Elm Street, Bloomfield.

Acknowledgments, etc., taken.

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